C. Goldthwait,

Clothes Frame,

No. 34,487. Patented Feb. 25, 1862.

Fig. 4.

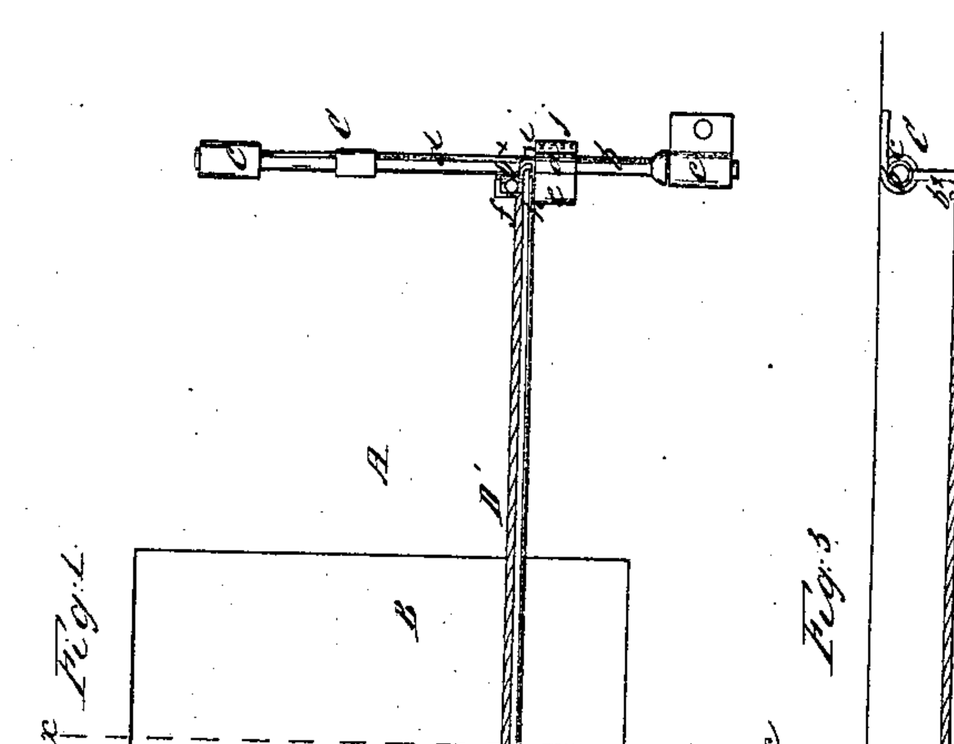
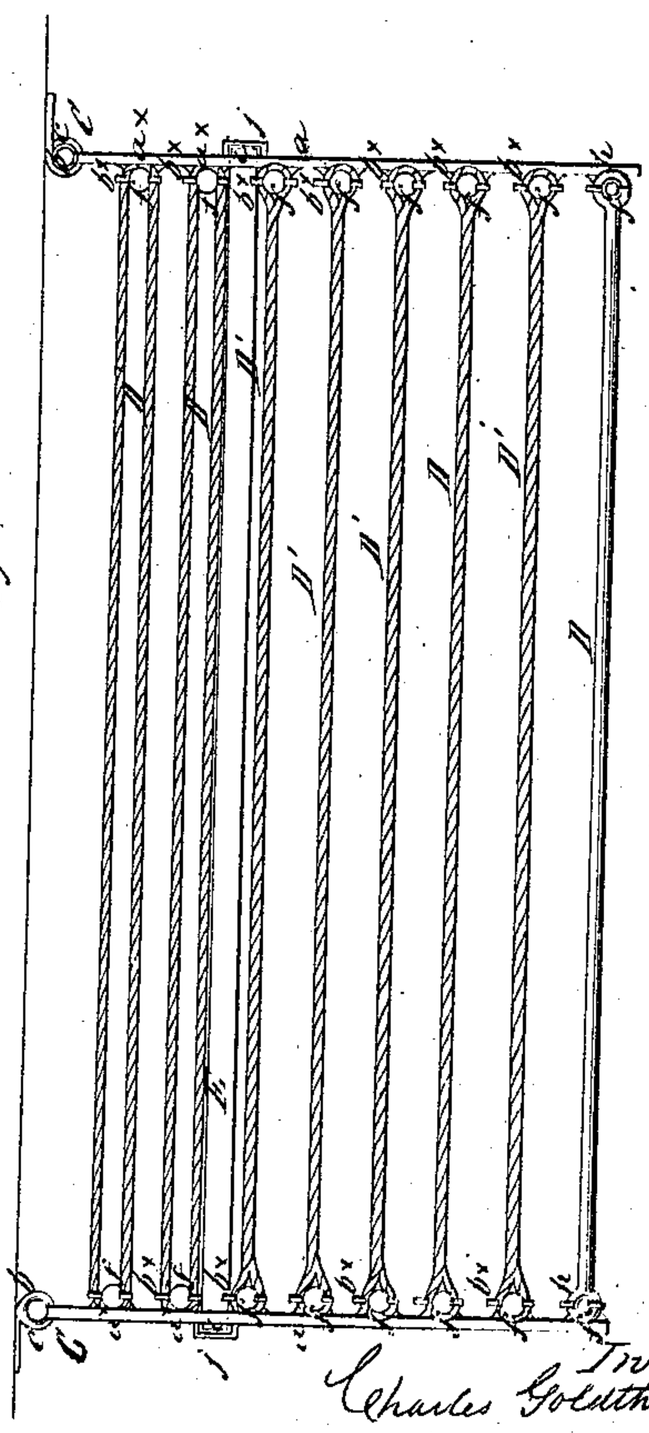


Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES GOLDTHWAIT, OF SOUTH WEYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVED CLOTHES-DRYING APPARATUS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **34,487**, dated February 25, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES GOLDTHWAIT, of South Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Clothes-Drying Device, to be applied to dwellings at points opposite to the doors or windows thereof; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of my invention applied to a dwelling; Fig. 2, a vertical section of the same, taken in the line *x x*, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a plan or top view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention consists in the employment or use of two cranes attached to a dwelling—one at each side of a door or window thereof—the cranes being provided with pins, lines, a connecting-rod, and a stay or retaining bar, all being arranged substantially as hereinafter fully shown and described, whereby the lines may be readily adjusted on the pins of the cranes and the clothes readily placed on the lines from the door or window.

The object of the invention is to obtain a simple and efficient device for drying clothes, which may be attached to dwellings and admit of the clothes being applied to and removed from it by a person from a window or door and therefore rendered capable of being used advantageously in cases where there are no yards or convenient places contiguous to the dwelling, to the ordinary clothes-drying devices, or other clothes-lines.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A, Figs. 1 and 2, represents a portion of a dwelling containing a window B, and C C represent two cranes, which are attached vertically to the dwelling, one at each side of the window B. The cranes C C are constructed of two horizontal bars *a a*, attached at their inner ends to vertical rods *b b*, the upper and lower ends of which are fitted in sockets *c c*, secured to the building, the rods *b b* being allowed to turn freely in their sockets. The horizontal bars *a a* may be braced from the rods *b b* by diagonal or oblique arms *d d*. (Shown clearly in Fig. 2.)

To the inner side of the horizontal bars *a a* of the cranes there are attached a series of tubes or sockets *e*, in which pins *f* are fitted. These pins may be of wood, and they may receive the ends of the clothes-lines D′, which may be of the same material as those ordinarily used. The lines D′ have loops *g* at their ends, which are fitted on the pins *f*, or each line may be doubled and its ends connected and fitted on the pins, as shown at $a^{\times}$ in Fig. 3.

D is a rod the ends of which are bent to form eyes *h h*, which are fitted on the outermost pins *f* of the bars *a a*. This rod D connects the two cranes C C, but admits of the latter swinging simultaneously toward and from the dwelling, at the same time retaining their bars *a a* in a parallel position with each other.

E is a bar the ends of which are bent down in the form of hooks *i i* to fit in sockets *j j*, which are attached to the outer sides of the bars *a a* of the cranes, one to each bar. This bar E when thus applied to the cranes retains them in a parallel position at right angles to the dwelling, as shown in Fig. 3.

The device is used as follows: In adjusting the clothes on or to the device the bar E is detached from the cranes and the latter drawn inward toward the dwelling by the operator from window B. The lines D′ are then placed on the pins *f* and the clothes adjusted on the lines, the outer lines being first filled or hung with clothes and the cranes gradually shoved outward from the dwelling as the lines are filled. When the lines are all full, the bar E is adjusted to the cranes in order to hold them in proper position. In removing the clothes from the lines the bar E is detached from the cranes and the latter gradually drawn inward toward the dwelling as the lines have the clothes removed from them.

The invention is exceedingly simple and may be constructed and applied to dwellings at a small expense. When not in use, the cranes may be turned inward so as to be in contact with the dwelling and therefore not exposed to the action of the wind.

I would remark that, if necessary, a hook may be employed to draw the cranes inward

toward the dwelling, and that pins $b^{\times}$ may be fitted horizontally in the upper ends of the pins *f* to prevent the casual detachment of the lines D′ therefrom.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The two swinging cranes C C, provided with the pins *f* and attached to the dwelling A, in connection with the connecting-rod D, lines D′, and retaining-bar E, all arranged substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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